

Pass Me On

After you have read the Times kindly hand it to some friend who has never heard of this part of Alberta. Sample copies sent free to parties interested in Oil or Mixed Farming.

IRMA TIMES

THE ALBERTA OIL GAZETTE



IRMA DISTRICT
The Irma District is the most important Oil, Natural Gas and Mixed Farming district in Alberta, 119 miles S.E. of Edmonton, 200 miles S.W. of Saskatoon. If you want to keep in with this important district, subscribe for the Irma Times and get all the new each week.

Vol. 6; No. 24.

Irma, Alberta, Friday, September 29th, 1922

Single Copies 5c each. \$2.00 Per Year in Advance

Oil, the Liquid Gold, That Makes Modern Millionaires

**IRMA - FABYAN - WAINWRIGHT FIELD EXPECT-
ED TO POUR IT OUT BY THE BARRELFUL.**

When a certain wise Spaniard said long ago:—"Gold from the earth is real gold," he did not contemplate the new meaning his words might bear today. With the kind of wealth to which he referred—that derived from tillage—the people of the Irma district, who live where the agricultural possibilities are exceptional, are not unacquainted. But there is another kind of wealth from the earth which, it is confidently believed, is about to be poured out in lavish supply on the people of Irma—Fabyan—Wainwright country. That "gold from the earth"—the "liquid gold" of oil—is there in abundance, is no longer doubted by anyone who knows the conditions, and certainly not by the local people who have their own senses as witnesses, and who can argue from what they have seen to what they are convinced they are to see ere long. The oil is there—and every day it becomes more certain that it must be speedily brought to light.

Oil Drillers Now at Work.

Of the various agencies which are likely to aid in this disclosure of the riches of the earth comparatively brief notice must suffice for the present. The Imperial Oil Co., carrying on the pioneer work of the Battle Creek and Grattan companies, has been on the spot for a considerable time and its activities are well known. The British Petroleum, Limited, a strong company organized in British Columbia, is hot on the scent of the treasure hidden in the district in question. Ere this article sees the light the timbers for two derricks for this company will have arrived in the district, with supplies for a third to follow speedily. Probably the expert crew will have already started on the erection of the first of these derricks, and preparations will be well under way to receive the big Johnson rotary drill—a heavy duty "Triple X"—which will begin the work of the company without delay with a Texas driller of very exceptional experience as the man in chief charge. It is quite obvious that the British Petroleum mean serious business, and that their efforts are inspired by full confidence in the wealth of the field.

Irma Oil Development Co. Off To Good Start.

Nor is local effort lacking in the race for development. The Wainwright Oil Development Co. continue drilling. The prospectus of a new aggregation, the Irma Oil Development Co., Ltd., with an authorized capital of 150,000 shares of \$1.00 each is before the public, and it is intimated that it is off to a good start in the sale of the first issue of 40,000 shares. The names of the directors bear witness to the confidence felt at Irma in the success in store for oil-seekers in the district. All are local men with an intimate knowledge of local conditions, and this is in itself a very encouraging thing.

Oil Strike Would Mean Prosperity

With these and very probably with other organizations to follow, working toward the same end, it should certainly not be long ere the earth of the Irma-Fabyan-Wainwright field is forced to give up its "gold" without stint. What this would mean to the local community, to the province at large, and to its capital city, it is almost im-

possible to estimate. Edmonton, as the natural centre for these activities, must inevitably share largely in the benefits of oil production. For the capital city a new era of prosperity—very far from unwelcome or unneeded—would dawn forthwith. As for the district itself it will be transformed almost beyond recognition, the prairie sprouting an ever increasing crop of derricks, looming with spider limbs against the sky, and the comparative peace of rural or village communities giving place to the unceasing effort of the producers. To realize all the changes involved might well strain the imagination, so radical and far-reaching as they must be.

Oil Makes Men Rich.

If it is hard to adequately conceive the effect upon local communities, it is, perhaps, still more difficult to realize what all this would mean to the happy individuals who have the courage and confidence to co-operate in the impending development, and who meet with success commensurate with what they merit. Wealth comes, it seems, in larger volume and more quickly through the discovery of oil than through any other known agency. The mind almost staggers under the contemplation of the marvellous fortunes which have undoubtedly—as a matter of cold record—been acquired by those who have "struck oil." The expression has, indeed, become commonly applicable to great good fortune of any kind, a fact which speaks for itself. Some of the richest men in the United States owe their wealth to the "liquid gold," and even of the latest field of production, the Sweetgrass field, surprising stories are told. Thus of one well it is stated that the dividends have already totaled hundreds per cent, and the value of the shares has been increased twenty-fold, while in another instance the dividends from an investment of five hundred dollars have, as alleged, been six thousand dollars during the last two months. History has a trick of repeating itself. There is no reason to think it beyond possibility that what has happened in the United States shall happen in Canada—or (shall it be boldly said?) in the favored Irma-Fabyan-Wainwright region.

Rewards Courageous Men

It is not surprising that, in view of all this, the minds, the imaginations of men, become fired to a high degree. There is, inevitably, the danger that such fire may be too intense, that it may drive a man to acts which his cooler judgement would not approve. Unhealthy excitement is always to be deprecated, and the Hon. Charles Stewart, the Minister of the Interior, was quite justified in recently breathing a warning in this regard. But this does not mean that a man shall not act on his own well reasoned judgement after he has made himself duly aware of the conditions and possibilities. He may have to act quickly or not at all, but the rewards of a prompt courage are surely large enough to dazzle anyone. Some of us have not yet forgotten our "Arabian Nights," that wonderful book of youth. Even Alnashar scarcely dreamed of greater things than are quite possible under the spell of the magician, oil. For those who take an active share in the development of the golden promise of the Irma-Fabyan-Wainwright field, what marvellous things may not be in store.

Thirty-Four for 1

Fort Worth, Texas, Sept. 9th—Thirty-four dollars for every dollar invested!

This is the return stockholder of the Planet Petroleum Company, with headquarters in this city, received thru the recent sale of Planet stock to the Empire Gas and Fuel Company of Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

The Planet company was organized in 1918 with a capitalization of \$100,000. The sale was for \$3,000,000 plus current assets, less liabilities. This gave the stockholders 34 for 1, or \$3400 for each \$100 they had put into Planet stock.

R. O. Dulaney, president of the Planet, Fred J. Holmes and J. B. Googins, all of Fort Worth, and other business men of this city were the principal stockholders. The Planet company has been particularly successful in developing production in the Electra, Texas, and Duncan, Oklahoma fields and it was through the huge value of these and other properties that the sale was consummated. Dulaney, organizer of the Planet, was also organizer of the Fort Ring Oil Company, with many valuable properties in proven fields, and the men interested in the Planet will continue in the oil business with the Fort Ring and with headquarters in Fort Worth.

UTILITIES BOARD TO SET RATES

F. B. Fisher, of Luddington, Michigan, has been appointed by the board of public utilities to act as the board's expert in connection with the arbitration which will be conducted to set a tentative rate for the supply of natural gas to the city of Edmonton, under the agreement with the Northern Alberta Natural Gas and Development company, it was announced Saturday morning.

A meeting of the board of public utilities was held Friday, at which were present members of the city council and representatives for the gas company. It was decided that the full hearing in connection with gas rate question be opened before the utilities board at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, October 9th, to be continued at the discretion of board members until such time as a definite agreement as to a tentative rate is reached.

Representatives of the gas company have been ordered to place a full statement in regard to their scheme before the utilities board on Monday morning, October 2. This will be considered in detail by the commission members previous to the opening of the general hearing.

Mr. Fisher, the commission's appointee as expert, has had previous experience in matters pertaining to the settlement of gas rates, he having been the choice when Calgary's case came before the utilities board.—Journal.

Wainwright Oil Co. Issue Prospectus

News was received in town on Monday by the officers of the Wainwright Oil Development Co. that the Board of Public Utilities had granted them permission to place some \$30,000.00 worth of oil shares on the open market.

This stock will be sold for the purpose of further development of the well, where indications, according to the drillers are most promising. They are now down in the neighborhood of two hundred feet, and the formation is following very closely the strata of the Fabyan oil producer sunk by the Imperial company.

Tonight a directors' meeting is to be held in the town hall and at this gathering all shareholders are invited to be present, and a campaign for placing the share issue on the market is to be outlined.

The prospectus of the company is being drawn up, and will be issued to the public within a few days.—Wainwright Star.

THANKSGIVING DAY SET FOR NOV. 6TH.

Advises from Ottawa say that Thanksgiving Day is to be observed on Monday, November 6th this year. The date was fixed by parliament at the 1921 session being arranged so as to fall on the Monday of the week in which is Armistice Day, November 11th.

NEW COMPANIES MAKE THEIR BOW

Several Oil Companies—Ross Ranching Co. Formed—New Taber Coal Company

Quite a number of new companies among them a number of oil companies operating in the Sweet Grass field, are reported in the last issue of the Alberta Gazette. Among these are:

The Canada Montana Oil, Ltd., capital stock \$100,000, head office Raymond.

Alberta Sweet Grass Oils, Ltd., capital stock \$100,000, head office Calgary.

The Many Island Oil & Gas Co., Ltd. capital stock \$20,000, head office Medicine Hat.

Changes in the Wallace & Ross Ranching Co. by which the Wallace interests have been taken over by Walter Ross and his son, George, resulting in the formation of a new company to be known as the Ross Ranching Co., Ltd., with capitalization of \$250,000 and head office at Lethbridge. The Majestic Coal Co. of Taber is incorporated with a capitalization of \$1,500,000.

The Cunningham Hardware Co. of Macleod, with a capital of 10,000 is also incorporated.

OIL LEASES SOLD BY AUC- TION AT LAND OFFICE

Last Friday afternoon Mr. A. Norquay, dominion land agent at Edmonton sold seventeen leases that had been cancelled in the Irma-Wainwright field. The leases sold at from two to ten dollars bonus on each lease. About half of the leases sold were bought by the Irma Oil Holdings, Ltd., who have large holdings in the district.

Important Industrial Announcements

Two announcements of much importance to Alberta have been made this week. One is that the Research Department of the University of Alberta has found a process by which a large proportion of the sand in the Athabasca tar sands can be removed, and the bituminous tar residue becomes a commercial commodity for shipping and ready use for road making and other purposes. The other announcement is that American capital has been secured to open and develop the Butterfield iron ore deposits discovered about a year ago on the shores of Lake Athabasca. In the development of Northern Alberta both these matters are of great importance. If the tar sand products can be put upon the market at a reasonable price, the field for their use is unlimited. If the iron ore is in Alberta in large quantities, this, together with the proximity of coal, as we have it, always forms the nucleus of a large industry.

BUSINESS IMPROVING

The business barometer appears to be ascending around Irma. A new Creamery, New Garage proprietor, New General store, new law firm, new Postmaster and several other new businesses are being installed during the month of September.

Pruning The Shelter Belt

Little Or No Pruning Is Necessary, Says Expert
(By Archibald Mitchell, Western Lecturer of the Canadian Forestry Association)

Pruning in a prairie tree plantation is a matter on which information is always sought.

"The trees are too close." "There are too many branches on them." "I want to be able to walk under my trees." "I can't get in among them to cultivate."

These are the remarks that usually accompany the question, "When is the best time to prune my plantation?" The usual answer is, "Don't prune the plantation at all," although it can be modified sometimes.

It all depends upon our conception of what a plantation is for. If it is only intended as a narrow strip of three or four rows of trees with its shelter value of no importance, and plenty of time and money to keep it cultivated always available, then it may be pruned. The trees then become little more than a number of individual trees and can be treated accordingly.

But, if the plantation is intended for a shelter it is a different story. A shelter belt is usually from 16 to 28 rows wide and its chief business is to grow up as rapidly as possible to provide the shelter it is intended to do. The wind blows along the ground just as much as it does in the tree tops, often more so, and when the lower branches of the trees are all pruned off, it is at once evident that that part of the plantation at least, is not fulfilling its proper function as a shelter. The wind passes through quite freely and as far as that part is concerned, it is no longer a shelter.

Then there is another aspect of the case. Growth on the prairie is mostly a matter of rainfall, and as the sun and the wind are our great moisture robbers, the trees are planted close together to keep them out and so sufficient moisture is preserved for us of the plantation.

"This is a principle well known in all forest operations and one of the first anxieties of the forester all over the world is to get the ground shaded and sheltered as quickly as possible by the leaves and branches of the trees. When this is understood and a little attention is given to the relative rainfall of most countries as compared with Saskatchewan or Alberta, it will be seen how important the business of our prairie plantations is in growing our shelter belts. If it is necessary in countries where the rainfall is from 30 to 100 inches, how much more is it necessary here where we are lucky if we get 13 to 20, and in our country, too, where bright sunshine and high winds are among the outstanding features of the climate."

The branches are necessary to keep the plantation healthy and should not be pruned. Any pruning necessary will be done by nature as time goes on. The canopy of foliage shuts out the light and as this process continues the lower branches die and drop off. Better leave the plantation pruning to nature. She never makes mistakes.

Modifications of this principle may sometimes be made in some of the trees, for one reason or another, to develop three or four stems. Here the extra stems should not be cut off except two or three feet at the top of all of them but the best one may be removed. This gives the leader a chance to get ahead and become the tree proper.

As the leaf canopy gets higher up and these dominated stems die, they may be cut off close to the main stem if thought advisable and the wounds painted.

The pruning of a plantation is a delicate operation that is usually best left to nature. She is the great teacher and when we interfere unduly with any of her methods she always comes back with a counter-punch we may regret. Better leave the shelter belt alone, till it is about 30 ft. high when the dominated trees can be removed leaving the vigorous ones to be the permanent plantation.

The soil is the most important consideration in a shelter plantation and the only way to keep it in good condition is to maintain as much as possible, the close canopy of the leaves.

Enthusiastic Convert

Dr. James Melvin Lee, head of the Department of Journalism in New York University, said during the course of an after-dinner speech: "The average person, as well as the average nation, is blind to his own faults. An American woman, a leader of the S.P.C.A. was soliciting subscriptions for the animals' cause in Madrid. 'Will you subscribe, sir?' she asked a Spanish grandee.

"I'll do better than that, madam," said the grandee graciously. "I'll get up a bull-fight for your society's benefit."—The Argonaut (San Francisco).

Man's Faithful Friend

Dog's Long Search of Liners for Soldier's Master

"My name is Bill, and I am only a tramp dog, Bohemian in habits, but honest in action. I lost a good and kind soldier master, who brought me from overseas after the signing of the armistice, and though many have sought to adopt me and have showed me every kindness in food and shelter, even going to the trouble of giving me a much-needed bath, I much prefer to be the tramp dog Bill roving Quebec wharves and streets in search of my old soldier master, whom I loved with an affection I cannot give to another."

The foregoing, no doubt, if he were capable of speech, would be found to voice the sentiments of a wire-haired fox terrier to be seen roaming the Louise docks daily, watching the arrival and departure of every ocean steamer, and known to every shipping man and stevedore of the port, as well as railway and steamship officials.

Bill, as he is called, was brought to Quebec in 1919, by a returned soldier on the demobilization and return of the Canadian troops to Canada.

Bill was lost by his soldier master, and has been in search of him ever since. He is a splendid specimen of a pedigree dog, docile and friendly with everyone, and known all over the water front as Bill, the Tramp Dog. Many kind-hearted citizens have coaxed Bill to their homes, treated him well, and when dirty from his roving habits, have bathed him. The animal has always manifested its gratitude by the way of its tail and the expression which would come into his eyes. But he cannot be induced to submit to adoption, remaining never more than a week with the same person and then would wander down to the river front docks to watch the arrival and departure of the ocean steamers, sniffing new arrivals as if he were in search of the master he lost in 1919.

He is as lively as the first day he came to Quebec from overseas, but it is plain to be seen that he is lonely for the soldier he lost in 1919, and if that soldier master only knew how his dog mascot joined to meet him and renew their associations, there not the least doubt but that no matter where he may now be stationed he would come to Quebec to claim his dog Bill and thus bring to a happy conclusion one of the touching cases of dog affection connected with the Great War.

Opportunities Galore

Hard to Say What Your Future Station in Life May Be

When the soap boxer gets eloquent over the fact that there are no opportunities in America, just think about these things for a while:

Thirty years ago: The world's most famous automobile manufacturer and rated as the richest individual in America, was a used laborer in a bicycle factory.

The country's most famous hotel owner and a millionaire many times over, was a bell boy in a rooming house.

The man who is today the "steel king" of America was working 16 hours a day as a stoker in a blast furnace.

The man who is today one of the country's most powerful bankers, a financier of international repute, was a fireman on a locomotive.

The President of the United States was working as a day laborer in a printing office.

One of the greatest merchants in America was a pedlar travelling over the country with a pack on his back.

The president of one of the nation's biggest railroad systems was pounding the key in a telegraph office.

By the way, where will you be in 1932?

Don't let anybody fill you up with the idea that what your station in life will be 30 years hence is not going to depend upon yourself more than any other factor.—The Long Prairie Leader.

The Horse in America

Recent investigation has shown that in North America there were always from four to six entirely different varieties of the horse family living contemporaneously. Some were slow moving and relatively broadfooted horses, living in the forest; others were very swift, having narrow feet more resembling those of deer.

Moreover, there were American horses larger than the huge Percherons of today, and others smaller than the most diminutive Shetlands.

Although the beaver's chief use for its flat, trowel-shaped tail is for swimming, it has another purpose. When beaten upon the water it becomes an alarm signal.

A woman never likes her husband to be chummy with a bachelor.



THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT BANFF.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Byng spent a day with the Stony Indians while at Banff on their way west over the C.P.R. to Victoria. The

Indians, about 500 strong, had come in for the annual sports, and prizes for horse races, archery, and other events were presented by Lady Byng. From

the left, those in the above picture are: Lady Margaret Boscawen, Chief Hector Crawford, His Excellency the Governor-General, Hector Crawford's wife, and Lady Byng.

Money Or Fame

French Cooks Would Claim Royalties For Their Special Dishes

Parisian cooks, who have done as much for the world's stomach as have French artists for the world's eye, are about to demand due reward for their individuality. A number of prominent chefs have formed a plan to claim "royalties" for dishes invented by them. They point out to their employers that now they get no reward for their individuality, and that the talent required of a famous chef is equal to that demanded of an author or painter, but that at present neither their craft nor their pride nor their pocketbook is being enriched.

It is only occasionally that a lucky chef, like Prosper Monte, who received the Legion of Honor solely for his dishes, gets anything but the affection of his clients to make him immortal. So now the chefs have for their slogan, "Either money or fame," and they say if they don't get a royalty whenever a dish they have invented is ordered, they will insist their names be attached, such as, "filet de Trefalgar, par Monsieur Henri Montaigne," and probably "prepared by the author." The menu in chic Parisian restaurants hereafter may be expected to resemble music hall programmes.

Store For Sale Of Blind Men's Goods

At St. Dunstan's

A shop for the sale of goods made by St. Dunstan's men was opened at Regent Street by Gordon Selfridge. Six blind soldiers, representatives of the various trades taught at St. Dunstan's were present, and the little daughter of T. E. Eaton, a blind soldier of the King's Liverpool Regiment, presented Mr. Selfridge with a beautifully made brass-handled oak tray, remarking: "Will you take this, please, daddy made it."

Captain Ian Fraser said there was no greater cause of mistrust and worry among the millions of men and women in this country than uncertainty of employment, which depended upon the markets.

"You can all realize," he added, "what a great sense of security is given to blinded soldiers when they know those articles they make are to be marketed for them. It will always be our aim to give value for money."

The goods on display in the shop and showroom provide convincing evidence of the thoroughness of the training imparted, and of the skill and interest of the men in the work of their hands.

Baskets of every conceivable shape and for almost every purpose, to mention only one section of goods, are displayed.

Heard Around The World

It was Daniel Webster, of imperishable memory, who spoke of "That Empire whose morning drum beat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, endures the globe with an unbroken chain of the martial airs of England." He had come across the boundary to Toronto some eight years before, and as he wrote he heard the drum beat out the reveille in the barracks near by.

Wrist watches are not a modern idea. As long ago as the year 1571 Queen Elizabeth received a richly jeweled wrist watch as a present from the Earl of Leicester.

Discovering Nature's Secrets

Risks Have to Be Taken to Increase Knowledge

High up on the face of the cliff that walls in the gorge of the River Avon at Bristol is a cave. Sheer down the cliff goes to the water, a drop of 250 feet.

What was the nature of the cave? The question was discussed by students of Bristol University, and a party was made up to explore it. Several young men and a girl volunteered to make the descent, tied to a rope.

They were lowered over the top of the cliff and searched the cave thoroughly. They found stalactite formations, a grotto, and a coral pool. Then they were pulled up, and were not sorry to be on solid ground again after hanging dizzily in mid air.

They took the risk because they were anxious to add to their knowledge. That is how our knowledge of Nature is increased. It is a good sign that students should wish to do their share in discovering Nature's secrets. It shows that they are taking their work seriously and that they fully appreciate the value of knowledge.

A Versatile Police Officer

Has Been Physician, Lawyer, Cowboy and Speaks Many Languages

Lieut. George H. Quackenbush, the most versatile member of the New York Police Department, has applied for retirement after 23 years of service. His record of accomplishments is believed by his friends to be without parallel. He is a physician and has practiced medicine; he is a lawyer and has practised law; he has been a professor of mathematics, has taught the deaf mutes' sign language and is a wireless expert.

He reads, writes and speaks and instructs in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Portuguese and several Indian dialects. Year ago he was in turn a cowboy, telegraph operator, a train dispatcher and a hotel manager.

He entered the police service when Theodore Roosevelt was President of the Police Board and called for college men. In recent years he has been in charge of correspondence in the bureau of information.

Canada Is Coming Back

Is Making Rapid Recovery As a Maritime Nation

Britain still rules the waves in fact as well as in fiction, according to figures for 1922-23, just announced by Lloyd's Register, the world's standard authority on maritime affairs.

The United Kingdom owns 35.50 per cent of the world's tonnage, as against 44.50 per cent in 1914. Her tonnage during that period has increased from 18,877,000 to 19,053,000 tons. Germany's tonnage dropped from 6,098,000 to 1,383,000, while that of the United States increased from 1,837,000 to 12,506,000 tons.

The tonnage of the British Dominions increased from 1,407,000 to 2,201,000 tons, a large percentage of it being Canadian. Canada at one time was one of the great maritime nations of the world. Her sailing ships knew every sea. "Nova Scotiana" was a term known in every world's port. While Canada has fallen behind as a maritime nation, she bids fair to make rapid recovery, and soon the flag of this country will fly once more on ocean craft in every part of the world.—Regina Daily Post.

Climbing The Ladder

Ambition and Sustained Determination Necessary to Succeed in Life

The president of a great international railway system was making a tour of inspection of its properties. At one of the stations he was introduced to the company's oldest servant, who proudly informed him that he had never missed a day or been late to work in the nearly three score years he had been on the payroll. "Splendid," said the president, "and what do you do?" "I am a wheel-tapper," answered the employee. "When a train pulls into the station I go along with a hammer and tap the wheels to see if they are sound." "And in all these years of faithful service how many wheels have you found that were unsound?" continued the president. "So far I have not found one," was the reply. And the old man took up his hammer again and went on tapping wheels; and if the grim reaper has not cut him down he is probably tapping them still.

When Henry Ford is asked how he selects men for advancement in his model factories he replies that he does very little conscious selection. All he has to do is to watch the way men stand up under the daily grind. The slackers are sifted from the workers automatically. What surprises him is the number of men who wish to rise from the ranks to position of responsibility but who have neither the initiative nor the sustained energy to qualify them for promotion. A still greater number apparently have no desire to progress. They are satisfied to continue in the easy rut into which they have fallen. They are wheel-tappers of the industrial system and they have their counter-parts in every other walk of life.

There are countless runs in every occupation in which men are engaged. They have to be filled; and the man who fills one of them well is making a contribution to the general scheme of things, but he is not contributing anything to his own advancement in life. There is a doctrine in the army that an officer should always be prepared to step into the shoes of the rank next ahead of his own. The same thing applies in other walks of life. The man who is content to do nothing more worth while than what he is doing today and who never prepares for anything better will never get anything better. Some men are born heirs to influences which assist them to rise to positions of honor and trust, and others seem to be unduly favored by what is called luck; but to the great mass of men and women, a single road lies open to preferment. This is the road of initiative and sustained energy in the pursuit of an ideal that can be approached but which can never be quite attained. The wheel-tapper and his ambition, which was to be a good tapper of wheels; but it was an ambition that could be and was easily and early accomplished. Thereafter he ceased to be an ambition and became a habit. The desire to rise higher in the scale of employment ceased to exist for him. When it ceases to exist for any man he ceases to climb; and when he ceases to climb he begins to slip.—Regina Leader.

Retire On Her Savings

How to Define the Ordinary Woman's Contribution to Family Wealth

Someone has estimated that if a married woman, during a period of 30 years' married life, has attended to the ordinary duties of the household, she has served nearly 50,000 meals, has put up more than 3,000 jars of preserves, devoted about 35,000 hours to sweeping, washing and scrubbing, and so on at some length. Then this investigator has figured that, at accepted prices for this work, it is worth considerably over \$100,000, and he asks the question, "Why cannot she retire on her savings?" And he answers his own question by asking another one, as follows: "How do you define the ordinary woman's contributions to her family wealth?"

Natural Curiosity

Mr. Dunn stood up in court, charged with disorderly conduct, his head swathed in bandages, and demanded a trial by jury.

"It's only a minor offense," advised the judge. "Why not plead guilty, pay a small fine and get it over?" "No, judge," replied Mr. Dunn. "I want a trial by jury. I was standing peacefully like on the corner and that big guy wandered along. The next thing was when two doctors were sewing me up. Unless I have a trial and hear witnesses I never will find out what I called the fellow who hit me."—Los Angeles Times.

A woman always credits another woman with having excellent judgment when they both dislike the same person.

A Wonderful Yukon Valley

Hot Springs Produce Tropical Growth Amidst Winter Surroundings

Judging from the report brought back by Mr. Frank Perry, mining engineer of Vancouver, who recently returned to civilization after seventeen years of prospecting in and about the Yukon region, plenty of scope yet exists for the energy of explorer and discoverer. The area of the terrain that he examined during his long sojourn in the north was, roughly speaking, that between the Coastal Range and the Lizard and Fort Nelson Rivers, measuring about 700 miles north and south and 300 miles east and west. At one point in his wanderings during the winter season his attention was attracted to a heavy fog that hung over what appeared to be a valley. This unusual phenomenon induced him to retrace his steps at a later date for the purpose of further exploration. Sure enough, he struck an almost tropical valley about 200 miles long and 40 miles wide through which ran rivers of hot water, fed by hundreds of hot springs that bubbled out of the ground in all directions. The steam rising from the water, hot almost to boiling point, naturally condensed in the cold winter atmosphere, forming the fog Mr. Perry had first seen from the crest of the range. According to his account, many wild animals congregated in this remarkable valley, drawn by the luxuriant vegetation made possible by the heat. Hundreds of mountain sheep and goats, caribou, moose, bears and other fur-yielding quadrupeds were observed, the moose, almost square from fat, being so tame that he walked among them and almost touched them. The Indians, he reported, though aware that this valley was a hunter's paradise, never ventured within it, deterred by the superstition that prehistoric monsters roamed its recesses. Equally interesting in his statement that he had made interesting discoveries of mineral deposits, including gold, silver and copper, and he also noticed evidence of coal, oil and iron formations. Because of this Mr. Perry has not divulged the exact location of this wonderful valley, whose tree growth he also describes as quite abnormal. He tells of ordinary rose bushes that resembled trees, with stems as thick as a man's forearm and so dense that it was impossible to make a way through them. Willows likewise grew to tree size, making it possible to walk along the branches, some of them being fully a foot and a half in diameter. Vines grew to a length of about sixty feet, while nettles and ferns were also of unusual height. Birch trees, Mr. Perry declared, attained a height of 700 feet, for some peculiar reason bending over and almost touching the ground. All grasses and shrubs common to the north, he found to be of unusual size. Although a year's travelling was necessary to enable the explorer to reach civilization, Mr. Perry is planning to return to the happy valley by airplane that will only take a few days to make the journey. All this may sound weird and fantastic in a measure, but there is nothing inherently impossible in the discovery of hot springs in the Yukon district. The even more wonderful valley of fire in Alaska might easily be duplicated or approximated in the neighboring Yukon. However, this will not prevent an inclination to skepticism regarding Mr. Perry's somewhat astonishing narrative. But whether or not he has employed poetic license in the picture he has so vividly described, there can be no doubt that an infinity of interesting discoveries still awaits explorers in the unknown parts of Canada's vast Northwest Territories. Very little that is reliable is yet on record concerning by far the larger part of that immense area yet untrod by the feet of white men. In the near future recourse will certainly be had to the airplane, independent as it is of all the obstacles that prove so difficult to overcome to the traveler who is confined to terra firma.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Growth of Dominion's Capital City
Ottawa city has a population of 159,196, exclusive of suburbs, according to the 1922 city directory. The population of the suburbs is estimated at 35,000. The Canadian capital covers 5,295 and one-quarter acres, and has buildings, exclusive of those owned by the government, which are assessed at nearly \$123,000,000. In 1900 the taxable assessment was only \$24,478,800, and the population 55,195.

Quick Service
Customer (in book store)—I want the last word in dictionaries.
Clerk—Yes, sir. Zythum—Yale Record.

Greenland was discovered and named, about the end of the 10th century by a Norseman, who established a colony there.

Recently Introduced Wheats

Have Revolutionized Wheat Growing In Western Canada

Everyone knows of Marquis wheat, although few persons know its origin or achievements. Marquis wheat was originated in 1902 by the cereal division of the experimental farms branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture; it was first given to the grain growers of the Canadian west in 1909 through the channel of the annual free distribution. In 1909 some 400 samples of Marquis wheat were distributed free; in 1917 about 250 millions of bushels of Marquis wheat were produced in North America. To Canada this represented by the replacement of other varieties a gain in the national wealth of about 16 millions of bushels which at \$2 per bushel meant 32 millions of dollars; for the same year, it has been computed that the gain to the western states was 20 millions of dollars.

With reference to Marquis wheat, let me quote one or two paragraphs from Bulletin 149 of the North Dakota Experiment Station. "Of the common wheats, Marquis is distinctly superior to all other commercial varieties, for the eastern and southern sections of this state (North Dakota)," and again "there is no indication at present that any of the newer varieties, Prelude, Pioneer, Kitchener, Ruby and Red Bobs, can replace Marquis in North Dakota."

The five wheats mentioned above are all produced in Canada to suit certain Canadian conditions. Just as Marquis was. But the same conclusions have been reached, namely, that at present none of them will replace Marquis in the Marquis areas. Three of these varieties were originated by the cereal division of the experimental farms branch, namely, Prelude, Pioneer and Ruby. These wheats being earlier than Marquis have their place in Canadian agriculture in districts where the season is too short for the maturing varieties. To this list of wheats should be added Early Red Fife which ripens a little earlier than Marquis, but should only be grown in districts that are not subject to wheat rust, as Early Red Fife is quite susceptible to stem rust. Of the above mentioned wheats, Kitchener and Red Bobs undoubtedly are of use, but their area of usefulness is limited; these wheats were originated by Dr. Seager Wheeler, of Roanoke, Sask.

When considering wheats for Western Canada, length of maturity is a very important factor. Of the above Red Fife and Kitchener ripen at about the same time, namely, 100-110 days; Ruby ripens from 6-10 days earlier than Marquis, and Prelude about 6 days before Ruby. Pioneer, being awned, is not recommended for growth on the prairie.

It can therefore safely be said that the recently introduced wheats in the Canadian west have revolutionized wheat growing in Canada and the northwestern states during the last decade.—P. Russell Cowan, Dominion Cerealist.

A New Mowing Machine

Self-Sharpening Knives Remove Grass Close to Ground

The standard type of machine for mowing grass consists of a revolving cutter operating on a stationary horizontal blade. This type of machine is by no means perfect, as it does not cut very close to the ground and is also ineffective on very long grass. A British firm has introduced a new type which appears to be a great advance on any earlier form. The cutter of the machine consists essentially of two sickle blades, the sharp edges of which are brought together. The movement is such that the knives are practically self-sharpening, and the machine removes any kind of grass extremely close to the ground. Blades of this type can rapidly be attached to any mower, binder, or reaper.



CANADA'S MISSIONARIES ABROAD

R. Clifford Martin, a young farmer of Iroquois, Ontario, and his friend, Maurice Payne, a surveyor of the same place, have arrived in England, having worked their passage across in charge of cattle for the British market. They are visiting the Old Country for the first time, and in order to obtain a knowledge of the country, are making a walking tour through England and Scotland, carrying inscriptions stating that they are Canadians over on a visit who will be pleased to answer any inquiries relating to the opportunity Canada offers to the British settler.

Sporting Duke Makes

Hazardous Wager

Proposes to Cross Atlantic Alone on 12-Ton Ketch

The Duke of Leinster who recently won a \$3,000 wager as a result of a record-breaking trip in which he beat an express train's run, is a genuine all-round sport. He has since motored from Drumbrill House, in Aberdeenshire, to Edinburgh in five hours. His latest bet will call forth much more skill and daring, and embraces no less a project than to cross the Atlantic single-handed, on a 12-ton ketch. He will embark on this hazardous enterprise in the late summer. There is no stipulation as to time limit for accomplishing the trip.

For protective purposes seaplanes or aeroplanes will observe the first few hundred miles of his voyage from the British side, and scouting aircraft will watch for his approach from the American coast.

In the great stretch of mid-ocean he will be without escort, but will lie in the track of trans-Atlantic liners, so that help might be near if the ketch was in distress.

The starting point will be the West Coast of Ireland and New York will be the destination striven for. The ketch has been built in Devonshire, and is now lying there. It is a light ribbed model, 50 feet in length, and has been equipped with a 20-horsepower internal combustion engine.

Architects Of Ruin

Raymond Recouly, a French scholar who has made a special study of the Russian situation, is delivering a course of lectures at the Institute of Politics in connection with Williams College at Williams town, Mass. One of his statements is that such is the havoc resulting from Bolshevik rule that Russia has gone back in history four or five centuries, and that it will require generations to restore her to the condition of four or five years ago. Lenin and his gang are indeed the greatest architects of ruin that have been known in modern times.—Hamilton Herald.

Modern Institute for the Deaf
Complete with all modern conveniences Manitoba's new \$1,000,000 school for the deaf will be formally opened in Winnipeg this month. A theatre for moving pictures and pantomime teaching is also a feature of the school. For boy pupils there is a printing shop, while girls are taught dressmaking and other household arts. Stand mirrors for "lip" and "speech" reading are also installed.

The most costly leather in the world is known as piano leather.

Curious Facts About

People of Sikim

Only Industry Is Farming and There Is No Trading

Sikim is a little principality in that land of mystery and surprises surrounding the Himalayas Mountains. The earliest routes to the land of Tibet are through Sikim, and this fact alone has brought to the attention of the outside world curious facts of the Sikim people.

Although Sikim is under the rule of India, it boasts of its own rajah, and has its own government, even if it is only seventy miles long and fifty miles wide.

This mountainous stretch of country is cultivated as far as possible—the people have no industry, except agriculture. Each family lives in the centre of its own farm and is dependent on no man. There is no trading. For this reason there are practically no towns. The "four-corners" villages are not to be found in Sikim.

Farming is the only business of the people of Sikim and even this takes very secondary place to their religion. They worship Buddha in a form called Lamaism, which is a remnant of the Buddhism of Northern India. This form of religion requires a great number of priests, called lamas.

As in Tibet, one out of every seven of the inhabitants of Sikim is a lama. These lamas usually live in monasteries, and often conduct ceremonies which are very elaborate and often gruesome and weird.

Even the costumes are extraordinary. In one of the religious ceremonies hideous masks are worn, and a wild dance is executed by the priests.

Ordinarily, the priests' hair is arranged in a tier of knots, because they allow it to grow to great length. These knots, which resemble three balls of yarn on top of each other, are bound together by strings of brightly colored beads. Large ornaments are fastened to these knots until they look like the horns of a cow with long tassels dangling over each shoulder.

The robe of the lama is a loose cassock made of heavy broadcloth all reaching to the ground. If the traveller should happen to witness one of these monastic dances he would at once admire the lattice-work apron which the priests wear, and would examine with interest the elaborate and artistic design into which the small white head-like trinkets are worked to make the apron.

But imagine his surprise when he finds that these strands of white beads are really made of human bones.

Surplus Women

Man's Minority Compared to Women Is Emphasized Since Stoppage Of War

Man's minority on earth as compared to women, a fact even before the war, has been increased by that conflict until today it is estimated there are 25,000,000 more women than men in Europe alone.

Official statistics published in Berlin show the surplus of women in Europe has increased by 15,500,000. Before the war there were 1,025 women to every man; now the proportion is 1,111 to 1,000. The rising surplus has been most marked in Russia where the number of women has grown from 1,042 to 1,299 for every 1,000 men. This is on the basis of figures for 52 governments.

The situation has also been notably changed in Germany, Austria, Jugoslavia, Great Britain, Luxembourg, France and Italy. In Germany, exclusive of Upper Silesia, there are 1,100 women to every 1,000 men, whereas before the war there were about 1,026. On the contrary, the number of surplus women has decreased in Denmark, Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands.

An outstanding feature of the situation is that girls of a marriageable age are in the minority in the surplus, most of those in the excess classification being of older years and many of them widows.

Ypres League Organized

Earl French Issues Appeal For Memorial to Famous Soldier

With the object of keeping green the memory of the four battles of Ypres and those gallant men who laid down their lives in behalf of the British Empire, Earl French of Ypres has issued an appeal to the services men who served in the salient, and to relatives and friends of those who fell there, to enroll as members of the Ypres League. The object of the famous British Field Marshal is to build up the league to such a strength that it will become a true memorial to the men who laid down their lives in the Empire's cause in the salient which was regarded as the strategic position of the Allied line—the famous Ypres salient. Application forms and full particulars of the league can be obtained from the secretary, 23 Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.1.

No Time To Talk

Trump—I have seen better days, lady.
Lady—Yes, I suppose so; but I haven't time to discuss the weather with you now.

Conquering The Grasshopper

Should Profit by Lessons Learned in the Past

Another successful war on grasshoppers in Saskatchewan is drawing to a close. The fact that war on this pest is still necessary is regrettable; but there is consolation for the farmers in the fact that it has now been demonstrated that they can beat the grasshopper at his own game of destruction if they go about it in the right way and with adequate energy. Grasshoppers have been bothering the province for the last four years, but their days now seem to be numbered. Southeastern Saskatchewan, where the pest made its first appearance, was comparatively little troubled with grasshoppers this year. The migration has been northerly and westerly and the theatre of war this summer was principally in the central part of the province, with isolated campaigns carried out in the southwest and between Saskatoon and the Alberta boundary.

One or two of the lessons learned from the success of the farmers in combating the grasshopper under the guidance of officials from the provincial department of agriculture will bear restatement. The grasshopper can be kept in check and prevented from causing widespread crop damage by the proper use of the poisoned bait that has been distributed by the Provincial Government during the last three seasons and which the Government will doubtless continue to stock and distribute as long as there is a grasshopper menace. There is no reason, therefore, why any farmer should throw up his hands in despair at the appearance of grasshoppers on his land and say nothing can be done to save his crop. While there have been instances of serious loss by farmers this summer there has been nothing approaching widespread devastation.

Another lesson that has been learned is that farmers should not wait until the grasshoppers begin to hatch out in the spring before moving against them. Weedy land and stubble have been found to be the favorite egg-laying places for grasshoppers. The eggs can be destroyed by deep plowing. Officials of the department of agriculture advise farmers to keep a lookout during the next few weeks for grasshoppers flying about depositing eggs for next season's host of crop enemies. Where the grasshoppers are found to be doing that to any extent on stubble, a disposition of their well-laid plans by plowing the eggs so deep that they can't hatch to any purpose is the best way of protecting next year's crop. The experience of this summer has made it clear that summer-fallow and plowing to escape with comparative immunity, whereas weedy, stubbled-in crops are heavily attacked. A word to the wise farmer should be sufficient.—Regina Leader.

Tank Cars to Carry Milk

New Method for Transporting Milk Tried Out in Pittsburgh

Tank cars for oil are a common sight, but tank cars for milk are something distinctly new. The first installation of this kind was made recently for a large dairy in Pittsburgh. Two 2,500 gallon steel tanks are mounted on each car. These tanks are of heavy welded plate steel, with a glass lining, and are insulated with cork. Fused into the metal at extreme heat, the glass forms a smooth surface, which is easily cleaned and will stand severe usage. Inside each tank is a motor-driven agitator. Run for five minutes before emptying the tank, it gives weight to the contents. Milk chilled to a temperature of 35 to 40 degrees is maintained at that temperature in the tanks without further refrigeration. Similar tanks are mounted on wagons and motor trucks for hauling the milk from the railroad to the dairy or collecting it along country roads.

Germany Buying Canadian Ore
Three-quarters of a million tons of ore are to be delivered to Rotterdam from Wabana, Newfoundland, for transshipment via canal into Germany. Twelve steamers of 11,000 tons of ore a month are to sail to Rotterdam between now and December. Overseas shipments of iron ore from Wabana have been practically nil since 1914. The new contracts with German agencies will bring about a revival of pre-war prosperity in the Wabana district.

Alberta Big Game

During the past year big game hunters shot 1,016 moose, 63 caribou, 108 mountain sheep, 47 mountain goat and 1,120 deer in the province of Alberta, according to the report of the chief game warden. There were 5,509 licensed hunters. Owing to the lack of snow in the early part of the season the hunting was not as good as it would otherwise have been.

There are on an average of 701 people to every square mile in England.

Quality Merchandise :

UNDERWEAR

We are able to show you this year the largest and nicest assortment of Underwear for everyone we have ever shown and the price you will see is Reasonable indeed. Showing such a complete stock, we would like a chance to fill your Underwear needs.

CHILDRENS

"Tiger" Brand, (and this is the best quality Fleece), all sizes \$1.00 up

BOYS "TIGER" BRAND KNIT RIB UNDERWEAR
The finest kind for Boys. \$1.50 to \$2.

BOYS "STANFIELD" RED LABEL
For the bigger Boys. The same weight as Men's. Sizes 28 to 34 at \$2.50 to \$3.00.

Childrens and Girls

"STANFIELD'S" ADJUST-ABLE COMBINATIONS
Good for two seasons by simply moving a couple of buttons you make them a size larger. Price \$1.65 to \$2.

GIRLS HYGENIC COMBINATIONS
All sizes. Priced \$1.75 up.

Men's Combinations

Men's "Tiger" Brand Heavy Weight 100 per cent Wool Garment. The biggest kind of value we have ever shown. A roomy well made garment at \$3.85.

Men's "Stanfield" Red Label. You all know what it is, the Genuine Red Label at \$4.25 a garment.

Men's "Stanfield" Blue Label. The heavier weight, per garment at \$5.00 Fleece lined in Combs and Two-piece from 95c up.

Men's Two Piece in Wool at a big range of prices.

Ladies Combinations

Women's "Wooltex" wool finished, good weight Cotton backed Combinations. A very nice garment at \$1.95

Women's Stanfield's Combinations, a Wool and Mercerized garment of good weight, finished with Silk Lace at Yoke. A beautiful garment at \$3.50 to \$3.85

Women's "Peerless" The finest quality, 100 per cent Pure Wool Combs. A money saver. Finished in Silk. Pure Botany Wool, \$5.25 to \$6.00

J. C. McFarland Co.

Are You A Somebody?

It is much easier to be ambitious and to be somebody and amount to something. When you have a healthy stomach & liver, when these vital organs are in proper working condition the brain is clear, consequently you think better-you work more to the point and you easily accomplish more.

NYALS STOMACH AND LIVER PILLS
25c a Box

help you to a good slice of success because they stimulate the kidneys and liver to a renewed normal action. In this beneficial remedy you will find just the right combination of herbs for right results.

Derman's Drug Store
Irma



R. M. Mainwood

Graduate
OPTOMETRIST & OPTICIAN

will be at

VIKING Thursday, October 5
IRMA, Saturday, October 7th

THE IRMA TIMES

Irma, Alberta.

H. G. Thunell, Publisher.
H. W. Love, Editor.

An independent newspaper published every Friday at Irma, Alberta, Can.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Canada, one year \$2.00
Great Britain and U. S. \$2.50

News Bulletin

Issued by Publicity Commissioner, Government Buildings, Edmonton.

W. C. C. A. MEETS GOVERNMENT

Officials of the Canadian Colonization Association including Sir John Willison, president; M. A. Brown, vice president; Howard Everett, Secretary Treasurer, and Directors General Macdonald and F. D. L. Smith, together with a delegation from the Board of Trade, waited on Premier Greenfield and the members of the Alberta Government during the afternoon of Wednesday, September 21st, and presented the history and proposed operation of the colonization scheme as had been evolved by their organization. They asked for the approval and co-operation of the government.

1. Assist in selecting districts for settlement.
2. Extend expert agricultural advice to settlers, especially during the initial period of their tenure.
3. Aid settlers by scientific soil surveys, thus determining adaptability of particular lands to various crops.
4. Utilize their Agents-General in Great Britain in helping to select the right kind of settlers for the various provinces.

5. Furnish the Canada Colonization Association with literature describing the special agricultural attractions of respective provinces.

Premier Greenfield replied as follows:— We have no Agents-General in Great Britain, consequently we cannot give any assistance in that direction but so far as concerns the other assistance which you ask for, it is already available for all settlers and organizations, but I am not prepared to express an opinion on your general scheme until the Government has had an opportunity to thoroughly acquaint themselves with all facts bearing on the subject, and made a thorough study of the whole question.

FAVORABLE DEBENTURE SALE

What is regarded as a very good sale of Alberta Government bonds was made this week, when \$3,000,000 debentures were sold to the National City Company of New York and Montreal, at 97.34. The proceeds of this sale will be used for refunding purposes and the sale indicates that Alberta's financial position stands high.

Eight bidders submitted prices, showing a strong demand for our provincial securities.

BUSINESS RECOVERY

Business barometers are all pointing to better times. The big coal strikes are settled. The railway strikes are nearing adjustment. The recovery is more noticeable on this side of the Atlantic than overseas.

For food products the dollar is going much further than a year ago. On the prairies this year fruit is cheaper than for some years, and this is a great thing in prairie homes. For some time past fruit has been a high priced luxury looking into a slim pocket book. This year the fruit prices and the ordinary pocket book are getting closer together. Transatlantic poverty has been responsible to a large extent for the depression, in grain prices. Rumors of war in the near east have sent the price of wheat up a few cents. We do not want war, but on the prairies we do want higher prices for our grain products. Western people are homely enough in their way of thinking these days, to find it hard to correlate the past year's prices on hides and wool with this fall's prices on boots and clothing.

The large amount of house-building in Edmonton this year is an indication of a return to better times. For the first time in years the Canadian dollar last week was worth over par on the United States exchange. The good crop in Southern Alberta is again demonstrating the fine recuperative qualities of the sunny south. Perhaps the best indications we have before us in Alberta that real business is again opening is in the decision of the National Railways to start work in Edmonton on their large western car shops; and the Imperial Oil Co. to erect a large oil refinery plant at Calgary. These things have a real meaning.

OIL LANDS IN IRMA DISTRICT FOR SALE

10,000 Acres of Good Agricultural Lands in Townships 47 and 48 in Ranges 10 and 11, for sale on easy terms.

Lease of Oil Rights Included. One section might be worth more than we are asking for the entire block.

Write for particulars.
C. F. Stone
LTD.

Box 227 Vermilion, Alta.

Dr. S. R. McGregor

Physician and Surgeon
Day and night calls at office back of Drug Store.

IRMA L.O.L. No. 2066

Meets on the last Thursday of each month in the Co-op Hall. Visitors always welcome.

F. W. Watkinson, W. M.
F. A. Keller, R. S.
G. B. Sawyer, F. S.

H. W. LOVE

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE,
LOANS
IRMA, - - - ALTA.

MAP OF IRMA OIL FIELD showing locations of wells, elevations, etc., mailed to any address for \$1.00.

McKAY TURNER CO.,
514 Tegler Block, Edmonton.

Dr. H. H. LOCKWOOD

DENTIST

Wainwright - - - Alberta

ROYAL BLACK PRECEPTORY NO. 1036

Meets on the second Monday of each month in the Co-op Hall. Visiting Sir Knights always welcome.

J. W. Graydon, W. P.
Dr. S. R. McGregor, Reg.
J. W. Wyatt, Treas.

FIELDHOUSE & HUNTER

BARRISTERS - SOLICITORS
NOTARIES

Money to Loan.—Fire and Life Insurance Written
Main St. - - - Irma, Alta.

S. R. BOWERMAN AUCTIONEER

for the Province of Alberta, will be pleased to communicate with any person wishing to put on a sale. Have had 8 years experience. Write or phone at my expense.

ADDRESS PHONE NO. 86

Wainwright - - - Alberta

"Get a Real Author to write those sales letters."
B. Yorkstone Hogg,
Fort Pierce, Fla.

Edmonton Rubber Stamp Co., Ltd.

Makers of
RUBBER STAMPS & SEALS
10118-102nd St., Edmonton

IRMA POOL ROOM and BARBER SHOP

SOFT DRINKS TOBACCOS CIGARS, Etc.
Agent for Snowflake Laundry.

J. A. HEDLEY
PROPRIETOR.

SELKIRK HOTEL

EDMONTON
Robt. McDonald, Prop

Rates:
Single \$1.50 to \$3. day.
Double \$2.50 to \$4. day.

Right in the heart of the City. All large Retail Stores and Theatres near the SELKIRK.

DOMINION OF CANADA VICTORY LOAN BONDS

MATURING 1ST DECEMBER, 1922.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, under authority of the Minister of Finance, is prepared to effect, without charge, exchange of the above bonds for

5 year 5½% Bonds
Maturing 1st November, 1927,

or
10 year 5½% Bonds
Maturing 1st November, 1932.

FULL PARTICULARS are obtainable upon application to any branch of the Bank of Montreal in Canada.

Irma Cash Meat Market

Fresh Killed Beef & Pork

BACON

Fresh Smoked every week.

35c pr lb. by the Piece.

Smoked Jowls 20c.

Cooked Meat, Dill Pickles

PIGS BOUGHT ANY DAY.

L. C. HATCH, Prop.

Irma,

Alberta.



THE PROOF OF SOUND LUMBER

—Is in the actual construction of your building. On that basis, merit, and merit alone, tells the tale. Our lumber is sound for almost any construction purpose you may have in mind. A large stock of standard sizes and lengths is at your command. We also cut to order in various woods. Let us figure with you.

We have a large stock of Cedar and Tamarac fence posts at prices that will interest you.

Farmers Mutual Lbr Co

P. J. HARDY
Manager

IRMA,
Alberta

Money Making Opportunities

—are often lost sight of through temporary pessimism, and the dark cloud in ninety nine cases out of a hundred turns inside out to show a silver lining. We have all felt that way.

A money making opportunity and an opportunity to join the many happy home owners is afforded everyone now.

A Suggestion is All We Want
—to help you decide the style and cost of that building you are so badly in need of.

"BETTER Lumber for Home Building"

THE IMPERIAL LUMBER Co., LTD.

"Pioneer Lumber Dealers"

T. H. FLEMING, Manager.

IRMA,

ALTA.

Subscribe Now to The Times

To Holders of Five Year 5½ per cent Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922.

CONVERSION PROPOSALS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers to holders of these bonds who desire to continue their investment in Dominion of Canada securities the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half yearly, of either of the following classes:—

- Five year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1927.
- Ten year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1932.

While the maturing bonds will carry interest to 1st December, 1922, the new bonds will commence to earn interest from 1st November, 1922, GIVING A BONUS OF A FULL MONTH'S INTEREST TO THOSE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION PRIVILEGE.

This offer is made to holders of the maturing bonds and is not open to other investors. The bonds to be issued under this proposal will be substantially of the same character as those which are maturing, except that the exemption from taxation does not apply to the new issue.

Holders of the maturing bonds who wish to avail themselves of this conversion privilege should take their bonds AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 30th, to a Branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada and receive in exchange an official receipt for the bonds surrendered, containing an undertaking to deliver the corresponding bonds of the new issue.

Holders of maturing fully registered bonds, interest payable by cheque from Ottawa, will receive their December 1 interest cheque as usual. Holders of coupon bonds will detach and retain the last unmatured coupon before surrendering the bond itself for conversion purposes.

The surrendered bonds will be forwarded by banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, where they will be exchanged for bonds of the new issue, in fully registered, or coupon registered or coupon bearer form carrying interest payable 1st May and 1st November of each year of the duration of the loan, the first interest payment accruing and payable 1st May, 1923. Bonds of the new issue will be sent to the banks for delivery immediately after the receipt of the surrendered bonds.

The bonds of the maturing issue which are not converted under this proposal will be paid off in cash on the 1st December, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.

LARSON'S STORE

Groceries :.

MACARONI 5 lb. Boxes at 50c
KRINKLE CORN FLAKES 3 Pks for 25c
No. 1. KOOT — BEANS 3 lbs. for 25c
SIAM RICE 3 lbs. for 25c
CHOICE CLEANED CURRANTS 2 lbs. for 45c
PURE JAM 4 lb. Tin for \$1.10
No. 1. SANTOS COFFEE 35c lb. or 3 lbs. for \$1.00

Dry Goods :.

NEW STOCK HAS ARRIVED

—and we invite you to inspect same.
The Assortment is exceptionally good, both in Quality and Prices. It will pay you to get Our Prices before going elsewhere.

CORSETS

Exceptional Values in Bias Filled Corsets at \$1.95 to \$2.25. These have been selling as high as \$5.00. Only a limited number so come early to purchase same.
We also have the La Mode Jazz Corset for Girls and Young Women in Flesh colors at \$2.25.

SHOES ars still going strong at \$1.95 - \$3.95

(Come in and look these over.)
Our first shipment of Shoes have arrived and we are sure that you will be pleased with Quality and Price.

SWEATER DOWN WOOL

2 Ply or 4 Ply, 1 Oz Ball Special at 15c. A great variety of shades.

"Look for our Next Advertisement"

CASH SYSTEM

T. A. LEDIN, Manager

WANT ADS.

WANTED—work on farm for winter by married man used to farm work.—Apply Box 56, Irma Alta.
24-28p

IMPOUNDED—In the Municipal Pound kept by R. Candy, on the NW 1-4 32-45-1-4 on Monday 28th August, Bay Stallion, one year old, no brand, old wire cut on right front leg.—R. CANDY, Poundkeeper, Kinsella.
22-23p

FOR RENT—Five room Cottage after Oct. 1st. Apply H. W. Love, Irma.
FOUND—north west of Irma, pair house slippers. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for adv. Apply Irma Times.

FOR SALE—Barred Rock, White Wyandotte, Buff Orpington, and Andena Cockerels.—W. G. GUNN, Irma Alta, Box 855.
22-7p

NOTICE OF CONVENTION.

All teachers of this district are hereby notified that a fall convention of teachers will be held at Wainwright on October 19-20 of this year. Every teacher is expected to attend. Make your plans accordingly.

H. L. PORTER,
President of Convention.

MARKET PRICES.

No. 1 Wheat 74c
No. 2 Wheat 71c
No. 3 Wheat 66c
No. 2 C.W. Oats 32c
Barley 36c
Rye 45c

G. L. Morrow

Dealer in—

Hardware,

Harness,

Furniture

Our stock is complete, prices are right.

Ammunition for Fall Shooting —

Winchester Repeater Shells, per box \$1.70
Canuck Shells Per Box \$1.60
Sovereign Shells Per Box \$1.50
Regal Shells Per Box \$1.45

Guns are reduced this year, a good quality double barrellled gun, now \$30.00

Visit our Store and look them over.

G. L. MORROW

HARDWARE, HARNESS, FURNITURE

Irma, Alberta

A. T. TUCKER, Manager

NOTICE

Get your New Fall Suit

Mr. Rellan, Expert---

from the House of Hobberlin will be here with a Complete Range of the New Fall Samples and Models.

October 3rd

J. C. McFarland Co

Alberta's Premier Jewelers

MAKE US YOUR JEWELRY HEADQUARTERS
WATCHES, SILVERWARE, DIAMONDS,
CUT GLASS, FANCY JEWELRY, CLOCKS, Etc.
SEND US YOUR WATCH & JEWELRY REPAIRS
EXPERT WORKMANSHIP, QUICK SERVICE

H. B. Kline & Sons Ltd

10069 Jasper Ave. Next to Allan Theatre
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

MAX UHLICK IS BADLY INJURED WHEN RACK SPILLS

Last Wednesday Mr. Max Uhlick was driving home with a load of hay near Clark Manor he had the misfortune to encounter a bad spill on a sharp grade with the result that he was practically buried under the hay in the ditch at the side of the grade. Theditch which is fed by a spring contained a quantity of water, and it was in this that the injured man was found by neighbors who passed shortly after the accident.

Dr. Middleman was sent for and after local treatment the sufferer was taken to the hospital in Edmonton where latest reports say he is progressing favorably.—Star.

PRAIRIE FIRE RAGES BETWEEN JARROW & KINSALLA

A prairie fire that did considerable damage raged between Jarrow and Kinsella on Wednesday during the high wind. The fire extended over a territory of eight square miles and was supposed to have started from sparks from a passing train. Among the heavy losers was Mr. J. Moore who lost 50 tons of hay on Sec. 20-16-10, Mr. Geo. Therou hay and crop on section 4-47-10, and Mr. J. Marshall lost a small house and weigh scales at Kinsella.

JARROW

The annual Fowl supper and concert under the auspices of the Ladies Aid, will be held in Jarrow, Oct. 12th. A splendid programme program is being prepared, consisting of excellent talent from Irma, Kinsella, and Melbraas of solo's, duets, choruses, instrumental music and readings. Local talent will assist. Everybody is invited to come and enjoy a treat. Supper will be served from 6 to 8 P. M. Programme at 8.30 sharp. Tickets 50c extra; Children 25c.

RECORD CROP FOR THIS YEAR

Mr. E. Huffman claims he has what he thinks will be a record crop of wheat in the Irma district for 1922. He has just threshed a thirty acre field of wheat which has averaged around 28 bushels to the acre.

A story is told of the tragic death of a cow in a neighboring county. She swallowed several nails, a tin can, a piece of barbed wire and a lot of auto accessories. Someone twisted her tail she flew into high and ran herself to death.

Mrs. Curfman's
PRIVATE HOSPITAL
West End of First Ave.
Irma, Alberta
25-26-Pd.

Utilizing Native Fruits

Subject Worth of Consideration by People of Western Canada

It is difficult to secure imported berries and tender fruits in first-class condition at our prairie markets. Not only is the quality below first grade, but the fruit is usually obtainable only at high prices. These conditions are prompting people to set out home fruit plantations of berries and hardy tree fruits. While waiting for these plants, bushes and trees to reach the stage of heavy bearing, it is profitable to accept the bounty of the native plants which bear edible fruits.

The Redman of the Canadian plains knew the value of native fruits, and not only used them freely when ripe, but were in the habit of drying certain kinds to give a supply during the winter. Among the fruits eaten raw when ripe, and which were also dried for later use, are raspberry, currant, gooseberry, plum, sand cherry, chokeberry, pin cherry, grape, Saskatoon berry and buffalo berry. The strawberry is juicy and was gathered for immediate use. The nannyberry was eaten while fresh, as was also its cousin, the peminia, or "highbush cranberry." The hazel was used raw and in some cooking. The hackberry and chokeberry acted as flavors in the preparation of some meats. It seems that the fruit of the rose and the red haw was scarcely gathered except at times of scarcity of the more appetizing types.

The curing of the various fruits was chiefly by sun drying. Plums were often pitted before drying. The cherries were pounded into a pulp in an elm-wood mortar, or ground on a rock, then the resulting paste was made into cakes for drying. The Saskatoon berries and raspberries dry readily.

While settlers have a variety of methods of handling wild fruits. Among them are: Canning, preserving, drying, pickling, making sauce, jam, jelly and catsup. Soda is commonly added to asstringent plums when these are being canned or preserved.

Jelly may be made from the juices of any of the native fruits. Some of these fruits have juice which contains but little pectin, but additional pectin may be had from the white part of the peel of orange or grape fruit, or by adding the juice of each fruit to the red currant, or pin cherry. Where pectin is likely to be needed later in the season the juice of the red currant or red cherry may easily be kept fresh by sealing the juice, without sugar, in sterilized jars.

The juice of most crab apples is well adapted for mixing with other fruit juices in order to secure a jelly of good consistency. Translucent crab apple juice added to chokeberry juices produces a mixture which can be made into a pleasing jelly. The juice of the peminia may be readily made into jelly. Although many people do not care greatly for this jelly, the prairie pioneers were wont to rely upon it for their main supply. Red currant jelly is frequently mixed with that of the red raspberry for jelly making.

Some fruits which are rather insipid, or flat in taste, when cooked, such as the Saskatoon berry, may have more sprightly fruit, such as strawberry or rhubarb, added.

One very palatable jam is made by cooking crab apples and good quality native plums until soft, and then putting both kinds through the colander. There are many combinations possible, as well as a number of ways of preserving each kind of fruit alone. It is likely that your neighbors can supply many good suggestions which have been gathered from experience.

The native fruits have flavors unlike imported fruit. They have been important in the lives of prairie pioneers, and are worthy of further consideration. When the cultivated fruit plantation is set out it is a good idea to work into the windbreak such trees as Saskatoons, plums, pin cherries and non-astringent chokeberries.—W. R. Leslie, Superintendent, Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, Manitoba.

Potatoes for Cuba

It is expected that Cuba will take many hundreds of thousands of barrels of New Brunswick potatoes of the 1922 crop, and provision is being made for the direct steaming service from St. John, N.B., to Havana. It is believed that there is a large possibility of developing a trade in manufactured goods between Canada and Cuba, as well as canned being specifically mentioned.

Mme. Bres, the first woman doctor in France, has just died at the age of 86 in the workshop after practicing half a century.

Canada possesses nearly half the water power of the world.

Mr. Taft in England

Guest of the Bench and Bar of the Middle Temple

Mr. Taft, the Chief Justice of the United States of America, was the guest of the Bench and Bar of England at the ancient hall of the Middle Temple, an honor rarely accorded.

Lord Birkenhead, in an almost conversational tone, proposed the toast of their distinguished guest. "I have been 23 years at the Bar and on the Bench," he said, "and I cannot recall more than three or four occasions upon which the Bench and Bar of England have had the pleasure of entertaining guests of our calling. We desire you, sir, to go from us neither as a judge, a statesman, nor a lawyer, but as one friend who had clasped the hands of other friends, and with the realization of all of us that we shall receive you again." He recalled that the common law of England ruled in his country, and they talked the same language as the lawyers of America.

The Lord Chancellor defined the common law to the acceptance of the company as the machinery by which a man might defend himself for his rights against others. Both countries were the joint heirs of the English law, but American had a written Constitution and England had not.

Mr. Taft, who rose to reply, was received with extraordinary enthusiasm, the company rising and for some time waving and cheering. He spoke quietly with a rein upon his feelings, which he relaxed a little towards the end of his speech. From his earliest boyhood, he said, he had venerated the British Bench and the British Bar, but never in his wildest imagination as a boy had he realized that he would stand in their presence and receive from the great English Bench and the great British Bar such a welcome.

Speaking of the English common law, he said that the English law had insisted that any man who was an adult and in his right mind stood on his feet and acted for himself. That was the spirit that animated English law. He ended his speech by a quotation from a man of Memphis, speaking at three o'clock in the morning, who thanked his hosts for their "fervent hospitality."

What seemed to be the most extraordinary feature of his experiences that evening was the idea that he could joke with the Lord Chancellor, (who, apparently, he had done).

Mr. Taft ended on an unprepared note of emotion, in which he spoke of his reception "as if I were a real brother of yours." On that key he said farewell. It was a high occasion, carried through with a restraint, which covered a great deal of profound feeling.—Manchester Guardian.

Blessed Oblivion

Prince Glad to Escape Notice After Eight Months Publicity

After all the rapturous rejoicings which welcomed the Prince home had died away, a solitary motor car drove up through the right gate into the quadrangle which faces Buckingham Palace. A young man in evening dress alighted and entered a side door of the Palace. He had the bronzed face of a traveller, and walked very slowly.

Nobody noticed him, for, everybody was too busy admiring the shimmering brocades and sparkling diamonds which adorned the happy womanhood invited to their Majesties' Court.

In a few minutes the unknown and unnoticed young man emerged from the Palace, entered his motor car, and drove away. He was the Prince of Wales, who a few hours before had been tumultuously acclaimed by tens of thousands of Londoners. Now no one noticed him, and after eight months of incessant publicity and popularity he looked stily happy to be a private person once again at last. He drove off smoking a cigar and renewing acquaintance with a few old private friends. Blessed is oblivion at times!—London Sunday Express.

Quite Possibly

During a sermon recently delivered there were frequent references to "sanctimonious, pharisaic, self-righteous Christians who have no real religion in their make-up." A lad of ten who had heard the sermons remarked to his father when they returned home: "Dad, I shouldn't have thought Dr. Smith would have spoken that way about Christians this morning. There might have been some of them in the church!"—Pittsburg Telegraph.

For a Platinum Coinage

The Russian Soviet Government is declared in a despatch from Vienna to have been for some time accumulating a platinum reserve with the object of establishing a coinage which will replace the gold standard. The message does not give the authority for this report. It says the preparations for the move are expected to be completed within three months.



BARON BYNG AT BANFF

During his holidays at Banff in the Canadian Rockies, following his arduous tour of Western Canada, His Excellency the Governor-General took an early morning ride each day, accompanied by Inspector Dennis Ryan, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and members of his staff. Photo shows him returning to the Banff station of the Canadian Pacific, and his special train parked on a near siding. Banff is the capital of Rocky Mountain Park, and during his morning ride the Governor-General saw wild deer, elk and mountain sheep, all of which find sanctuary in the park and show little fear of man.

Reduces Military Expenditures

France Leads the World in Proportionate Reductions

France "in spite of the heavy burdens which the care of ensuring her safety and of fulfilling her international obligations has imposed," is leading the world in the proportionate reduction of military expenditures, according to an official memorandum respecting the military budgets of 11 leading countries compiled by the French Government.

Italy, with an increase of 390 per cent. in her war budget over the year 1912-14, stands far ahead in the list, the memorandum points out, while France, with an increase of but 52 per cent. is at the bottom. Other countries, the compilation shows, range in the following order: Japan, 290 per cent.; Spain, 275 per cent.; Norway, 195 per cent.; Great Britain, 181 per cent.; United States, 171 per cent.; Sweden, 155 per cent.; Holland, 138 per cent.; Denmark, 125 per cent.; and Switzerland, 73 per cent.

Elaborating upon the French reduction, the memorandum adds that in 1912 the military budget absorbed fully one-third of the general budget, or 1,657,574,736 francs from a total of 5,066,000,000. In 1922, with the military expenditures increased by various international obligations, such as the maintenance of troops on the Rhine and elsewhere, the defence arm required but one-fifth of the general appropriation, or 5,056,000,000 francs, from a total of approximately 25,000,000,000 for the entire Government.

An English-Speaking Union

Large Factor in Working for Peace of the World

Englishmen and Americans, though they speak the same language, are different, made so by different environments since their branching from the same stock. Englishmen remain homogeneous—Americans have been affected by the mixture of races for one hundred years. And yet, with all this, they are more alike than any other two peoples. Their ideals of individual liberty, of popular government, of popular self-restraint, of ethical obligations, and of world responsibility are more alike than those of any other two peoples. With their resources and their armies and navies and their potential military strength, and financial influence and control, they can, if they act together, make more strongly for peace than any other two peoples.

The world needs, therefore, an English-speaking union, not so much one made by treaty, but one anchored in the joint consciousness of the united power of the two peoples and a joint determination to exert that power for the peace and the good of the world.—By W. H. Taft, Chief Justice of the U.S.

Canada's Export Trade

Canada's export trade is going ahead. Domestic merchandise exported last month totalled \$71,750,546, as compared with \$69,146,171 in May, and \$55,576,299 in June of last year. Imports entered for consumption compared with the previous month show a decrease. Last month imports were \$61,682,729; in May, \$66,121,374; in June, 1921, \$57,643,658. The grand total of Canadian trade was \$134,775,784, in June this year; \$136,530,094 in May, and \$117,336,117 in June of last year.

Italy owns the longest stretch of electrified railway in Europe, covering a distance of about 170 miles, over which the trains travel in two and three-quarter hours.

A Home for the Prince

Prince of Wales May Stay in Modest Establishment Described As York House

Since the return of the Prince of Wales from his tour in the east the question of his future residences, both in London and the country, has been under serious consideration. No decision has yet been reached, and it is probable that His Royal Highness will retain his present rather modest establishment in York House, St. James' Palace, at least for the present.

Queen Alexandra has intimated that she is willing to relinquish the possession of Marlborough House in favor of the Prince of Wales at any time, but he has declined this offer, adding characteristically, that he "would probably get lost in the place," it being "miles too big" for him. Therefore, until such time as he marries, it seems safe to say that the Prince will not become the occupant of Marlborough House.

The question of a country residence for the Prince of Wales has been debated since the war at considerable length. Years ago the hope was expressed that he would ultimately have a home in his principality, and both the King and the Prince at one time considered this.

It is probable the Prince will shortly take over White Lodge in Richmond Park, where he was born 28 years ago. The present occupant is the veteran Viscount Farrar, to whom the place was lent by the King some years ago.

Another residence which the King would like to see occupied once more is Frogmore. It has been without a tenant the greater part of the present reign. Shortly after King Edward came to the throne, Frogmore was thoroughly re-arranged and brought into line with modern requirements, and the present King and Queen stayed there with their young family on several occasions.

It was at one time suggested that Frogmore should become the home of the Earl and Countess of Athlone, but they much preferred their smaller and more compact home in the Henry III. tower of the old castle.

One fact, however, has pointed out that, for the next year or so at least, he would be only able to pass a few weeks at Frogmore annually. His tastes are extremely simple, and he admits that he has no desire to be saddled with the expense of a large residence that would of necessity be closed for the greater part of the year. Next winter, the Prince, no doubt, will leave temporarily a hunting box in some country where he can enjoy several days' sport whenever he can spare the time from his many duties and several residences of this description have recently been brought under his notice in the hope that they will prove suitable. It is possible that the Prince will acquire a house of this nature he will have his brothers, the Dukes of York and Prince Henry, as his co-tenants, since all of them are devotees of the chase.

Money and Comfort

Average Workman Has Better Time Than Average Millionaire

Charles P. Steinmetz, whose salary is well over \$100,000 a year, lives like a workman. Thos. A. Edison, who is worth millions, works at a deal table worth about ninety cents, and sleeps on a dirty old sofa in his laboratory. Henry Ford drives about Detroit in a Ford sedan.

All that a rich man gets for his money, in excess of the comforts enjoyed by the average man, are frills and responsibilities. The average workman has a better time of it, on the whole, than the average rich man. Money has little to do with the enjoyment of life. As long as a man has good, wholesome food, warm clothing, and a comfortable bed to sleep in, he can "get the most out of life" with comparatively little trouble. All that he needs is a sound personal philosophy and a reasonable sense of proportion.

A good workman can live as comfortably as a millionaire, and on the whole he has a better chance for happiness.—Saskatoon Star.

Find Old Roman Barge

Important archeological discoveries have been made at Castello De Porto, near Rome. The hull of an enormous Roman barge has been excavated near a small lake. It is presumed a relic of the mercantile fleet which was used to ship wheat from Sicily to Rome before Castello De Porto shipped by the Tiber River. The hull is like similar relics of Nero's fleet at Lovely Alek Nemi. Excavations are proceeding and other discoveries are expected.

Missoula, Mont., merchants got rid of the undesired rivalry of the mail order stores by offering prizes for collections of mail order catalogues of which they made a bonfire.

McMurray Tar Sands

Experiments in Athabasca Field Would Indicate Great Possibilities

Discussing the tar-sand experiments carried on by various interests in Athabasca, Canada, district, Dr. G. A. Jugs, of Waterbury, says:

"One of the large outfits representing American capitalists has made some runs with a 50-bbl. plant, with the result that they are now able to produce a barrel of crude oil for 35 cents."

Dr. Jugs stated that the crude contained about 14 per cent. gasoline, 45 per cent. kerosene, 35 per cent. heavy and light lubricants, and 5 per cent. residue, made up chiefly of bitumen. The tar sands, he reports have been demonstrated to extend over an area of 2,000 square miles, at least, and some authorities hold that they cover 15,000 square miles. They are from 50 to 175 feet in thickness, with an overlay of loess soil from 6 to 100 feet in depth. Numerous holdings have been acquired by American, British and Canadian interests, which have carried on experimental work.

In Britain the work is being carried on by General Lindsay, who is expected to have his experiments completed in time to visit McMurray in August of this year. Thomas Draper, of Port Huron and Petrolia, a manufacturer of oil-well machinery and backed by American capital, is now erecting a plant at McMurray. G. J. Hammond, representing Vancouver and California interests, may map a deduction plant to Ottawa to demonstrate to the Department of Mines its efficiency from both an engineering and commercial point of view. He is now arranging to start work in the field. The Western Research Co., of Denver, Colo., is now assembling a plant at Denver, which will be in operation at McMurray by October. The Alcan. Oil Co., of New York, started work last season and is continuing this year.

Up to the present time three various processes have been utilized for treating the tar sands. One is by restoring, another through extraction by separation, and the third distillation of the ground. The expenses of all three methods are being compared, and their respective processes are commercially feasible, and the work has now reached the state where the commercial success or failure of the various operations can be definitely determined. Railway rates to McMurray have been reduced to facilitate development, electrical energy is available from the Athabasca River, and natural gas in commercial quantities is within 40 miles of McMurray. It has been estimated that an acre of tar sands averaging 50 feet deep contains 80,000 bbls. of crude oil.—Victor Lauriston in Oil & Gas Journal.

Will Effect Big Saving

Consolidation of Departments of Defence Involves 800 Retirements

By the time the present reorganization in the new department of national defence is completed there will be involved nearly 800 retirements from the three departments concerned. This includes the air board and the naval service department, as well as the department of national defence.

Out of these 800 employees, 400 retired at the end of the last fiscal year. Some 300 have been discharged since that time, and it is probable that about 100 more will be dispensed with before the reconstruction is finished.

The action is not yet in force, but will be brought into effect by proclamation when the re-classification is completed. The saving made in these three departments by the consolidation will not at all, it is said, appear in the ordinary estimates of the three departments. Many of the positions being vacated were paid for out of war and demobilization votes. The total reduction made last season in the votes for these three departments was nearly \$3,000,000; and it is stated that there has been a saving of \$650,000 in addition, growing out of the abolition of positions formerly paid out of war and demobilization appropriations.

Ypres Victory Celebrated

The anniversary of the opening of the third battle of Ypres was marked July 30 by a pilgrimage to Ypres under the auspices of the Ypres League in which Belgian, French and British delegations participated, says a Reuter's despatch from Ypres. The British delegation included the Earl of Ypres (Field Marshal French), Lieut. General Sir William Pulteney, Major-General Sir John Headlam, and several British soldiers who fought at Ypres.

Alberta Poultry Marketing

The volume of poultry handled by the Alberta Poultry Marketing Service of the Provincial Government in Alberta has grown three hundred per cent. over last year. More than twenty carloads of eggs have already been handled this year by the service.

Phantom Fleet Of The Arctic

In the Mists of the Polar Sea, Drifting at the Mercy of Wind and Current

Every winter desolate ice-locked ships are seen in the mists of the polar sea, drifting at the mercy of wind and current, their broken masts and crumpling rigging hung with ghost-like icicles, and their decks and cabins buried in drifts of snow. At least, so run the stories of Eskimo narrators.

A Russian side-wheeler, the "Polofski," built 70 years ago, is the latest addition to the "Phantom Fleet." She was discovered, toward evening, by a party of Eskimo hunting walrus. Plans were made to board her next morning, but during the night the changing wind swept the ship far north into the unexplored wastes.

The "Polofski," according to the only accounts available, was caught in the ice at St. Michael in December, 1915, and disappeared the following spring in the great storm off Cape Nome. It was thought that she had been ground to kindling and sunk.

Vessels have been disappearing in this great unknown ever since the beginning of arctic navigation. In 1815, the Erebus and the Terror, of the British navy, sailed with 129 souls on board to attempt the northern passage. They were last seen by civilized men in Baffin Bay. More than a score of ships, with crews of nearly 2,000 men, at an expense of millions of dollars, vainly sought, between 1817 and 1853, news of the missing squadrons. The fate of the vessels is shrouded in mystery.

Another mystery is that of the President. She was due in Liverpool from New York in November, 1841. Severe weather had prevailed in the Atlantic and unusual quantities of ice were reported in low altitudes. For months the owners queried adjacent ports in vain effort to get some news of her. Years later there was found in the logbook of a Portuguese sailing vessel an entry which stated that a larger steamer, resembling the President, with her machinery apparently disabled, had been sighted. This entry was dated a month after the disappearance of the President.

Could these ships have drifted northward? Are they, too part of that fleet of silent ships held hard and fast in the great ice pack, with frost and manned by frozen crews?

The little schooner, Teddy Bear, missing eight months and believed lost, was found this June frozen in, near the mouth of the Potem River, 12 miles south of Emma, a village on East Cape, Siberia.

Only miraculous luck saved the "Teddy Bear" from joining the phantom fleet, of which the "President" is the sole materialization.—By Stratford P. Corbett, in the September Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Weather to Order

How Weather Changes Are Depicted By the Movie People

On the cinema screen, even in a very short play, frequent weather changes—rain, fog and wind are often depicted. If artists and photographers waited for real weather, such as they required to occur, a lot of valuable time would be wasted. The simplest solution is to make your own weather, so that you can turn on just the type you want. Three appliances are used. The first is the rainmaker, which looks like a lightly made fire engine. It is provided with a lattice-work tower on the top of which stands an operator who, by opening or closing taps, can produce either fine or heavy rain. The rain is directed towards the air current made by the wind machine, and by varying the strength of the "wind," the "rain" can be made to fall gently or in wild driving squalls. The wind-maker is nothing more than an engine with a large propeller mounted on a motor lorry. By regulating the speed you can have a gentle breeze that will just ruffle the heroine's curls, or a hurricane which tears leaves and branches off the trees and buffets the players as severely as a real storm. The fog machine, also mounted on a lorry, contains a number of nozzles provided with regulating valves. Through them a harmless white gas is liberated in such quantities as may be necessary.

Forestry in Great Britain

Great Britain has awakened to the necessity of reforestation, and regards any restriction of tree plantations as false economy. The forest authorities have agreed to a great extension of enterprise in forestry. Hundreds of thousands of acres of uncultivated land are available for the purpose, and they are to be used for the growth of new forest, planted largely with trees grown from Canadian tree seed and collected by the Dominion Forestry Branch.

W. N. U. 142a

Experimental Work in Manitoba

The Many Lines of Agricultural Advancement in Which Brandon Experimental Farm Is Engaged
The kind of work performed by the Dominion Experimental Farms and the thoroughness with which it is done is well illustrated in the account of the Brandon, Manitoba, Experimental Farm given in the July-August number of the Agricultural Gazette of Canada. Of this farm experiments are conducted in every branch of agriculture of interest and value, primarily to that section of Manitoba in which it is situated, but really to the greater part of the province and to a large portion of all the prairie provinces.

With the advance of time, conditions have naturally changed and the soil, except in the far-off unsettled portion of the country, can no longer be regarded as virgin in character. Consequently knowledge is required not only of the best methods of tillage but also of the way to preserve and renew the yielding capabilities of the soil. Information of this kind is what the farms of the Dominion Experimental system are trying to supply, and at none more so than at Brandon, where the farm has now been in existence 24 years, having been established as far back as 1858 and being one of the pioneer farms of the system. One of the features of the work performed is rotation in crops, by which a direct comparison is made between the grain growing system, and a sequence in which fodder crops are introduced, approaching as nearly as possible to natural farm conditions. The cost of the methods employed is kept in close account.

Another important feature is experiments with the cultivation of food crops, which form a necessary part of mixed farming. These experiments are designed to ascertain the crops best suited to the climate and the soil and the best lines of cultivation to follow. Tests are also being made of new varieties of cereals, the Brandon farm being one of the principal farms engaged in the work of which Dr. C. E. Saunders, as Dominion Cerealist, was for many years in charge.

While so much attention has been paid and is being paid to growing crops, livestock is not being overlooked, the development of the dual short-horn having brought the farm into considerable well merited prominence, as is proven by the fact that two cows have been raised with records of over 12,000 lb. of milk in a year and others with records ranging from 7,000 to 11,000 lb. in the year. Breeding work with Oxford Down sheep, Yorkshire swine and Clydesdale horses is being carried on, as well as feeding experiments. A strong poultry department provides another branch of the work, and the Dominion Experimental Farm is being the headquarters of the Manitoba egg-laying contest. Horticulture receives its share of attention by the growing under varied conditions of vegetables and fruits and the ornamentation of the grounds with trees, shrubs and flowers.

New Use For Liquid Air

Has Solved Problem of Cracking Hard-Shell Nuts

Liquid air for cracking nuts is the latest application of science. Science and invention relates that experts at the national bureau of standards in Washington were appealed to for a method of breaking the shell of chicha nuts without damaging the kernels. They found that it took a weight of nearly a ton to crack the shells, and that after that effort the meat of the nut was broken in many small pieces.

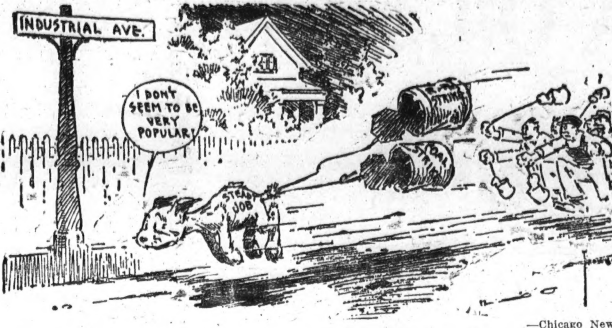
Then they applied liquid air to the problem. They did not freeze solid a piece of rubber and use it as a stunt of physics, but they simply immersed the nuts in liquid air for 30 seconds and cracked them easily without damage to the kernels. Now the physicists are trying to find out whether this method can be applied commercially on a large scale.

Chicha nuts are grown in South America. Their dense, strong shells were used during the war to make charcoal for gas masks, and the oil from the kernels is a valuable food, similar to copra.

Recognized Portrait

A tourist was watching a negro porter as he swept the porch of a Florida hotel. The morning was rather warm and clouds were gathering in the sky. "Samba," said the tourist, "don't you think there is an excessive amount of humidity in the atmosphere today?" "What'd dat?" inquired the negro, wiping the perspiration from his face. "I was merely extending an interrogation to learn if you thought it was going to rain," answered the tourist. "Well, I never!" said the porter, sadly. "Does you reckon I would be wastin' my time washin' dis broom if I had sense enough to prognosticate de precipitation?"

AND HE USED TO BE THE PET OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD



—Chicago News

Looking For Trouble

No Need to Find Fault With Our National Anthem

An American lady called Augusta E. Stetson would seem to have spent a considerable amount of good money in announcing, in large "display" advertisements in many of the United States papers, that the "Star-spangled Banner" is "an utterly unworthy medium . . . for expressing patriotism and love for our glorious country." Its words "breathe hatred of our Anglo-Saxon brother, Britain," and its music is "borrowed from a foul, English drinking song." Certainly, the air is lifted from an old song called "To Anacreon In Heaven," written for the benefit of a jovial dining-club in eighteenth-century London, but Miss Stetson's protest does not seem to be taken too appreciatively by on the other side of the Atlantic. And why should it? Delicacy of this kind looks uncommonly strained, and the world is so full of a number of genuine annoyances that campaigning against the forgotten antecedents of a national anthem is nearly as bad as setting a lance against a windmill.

Not one of the singers in a thousand would have known that the "Star-spangled Banner" began its career by waving over a carousal, if only Miss Stetson had refrained from rushing into print with details of its horrid past. If the sentiments of the later verses are inappropriate today, so are those of "Rule, Britannia," the "Marseillaise," and most other national anthems. As for "God Save the King," its air is undistinguished, its rhymes deplorable, and, thanks to the lapse of years, its exact political significance rather inconsequent. Its present reputation is entirely a matter of its new associations, and every day it grows more and more respectable. The same thing applies to the "Star-spangled Banner," which might well have been allowed to float undisturbed in the purer air that it has now reached. For there is no guarantee that if we were all to set about finding new and absolutely critic-proof national anthems we should gain any measure of popular success. International Socialism may have been late in the field as anybody with its anthem. Yet Mr. Shaw has observed bitterly that the "Red Flag" would have been more appropriately entitled "The Funeral March of a Fried Egg." The best thing to do with a national anthem is to sing it as well as you can and avoid worrying about its strict merits and antecedents.—Manchester Guardian.

An Underground River

Waters Have Carved Out Beautiful Caverns and Grottoes

A great subterranean river, with an outflow of 67,000 gallons of water a minute, has been discovered in the Mont Blanc region. Known as Eau Belles, this river has thrown out many underground tributaries which have formed small lakes and wells of extremely pure and cold water in the southeast districts of France and in some of the southern cantons of Switzerland.

The origin of the river is the ancient lower glaciers of Mont Blanc which it has been proved flow from the bottom as well as the top, the latter supplying indirectly the Rhone and the Rhine.

The waters of Eau Belles at a depth of 25 to 50 yards beneath the mountains have carved out wonderful and beautiful caverns, grottoes and couloirs full of stalactites and stalagmites.

A Real Optimist

Two ladies, visitors from the Dominions, were watching the contests at Henley, England, in a persistent downpour. An air wind swept the river, and the conditions were as deplorable as they could be. Peering under her umbrella at the scenery one of them at length remarked optimistically, "It must be awfully nice here in the summer."

Ushant Island Has a Grim History

Surrounded by Dangerous Reefs Is Menace to Ships

The disaster to the P. & O. liner Egypt, recalls the fact that Ushant, or Quessant, as it is properly named, surrounded by dangerous reefs and constantly swathed in fogs, has witnessed many shipwrecks, and its cemetery contains the bodies of many British and other seamen which have been washed ashore.

A visit to the island was described by a French correspondent in the "Times" on September 8, last year. "A long ghostly island; grey and blue, which gradually takes shape and color, and rises in a formidable wall of granite that shuts out the horizon."

Ushant is on the edge of one of the great highways of the sea. "Good year or bad, you may count fully 20,000 ships go by," says one of the coastguards at the semaphore. They pass very quick, full sail, full steam, for the Ushant waters were in old days, and are still, among the most dangerous in the world."

Among the innumerable wrecks reported from the island may be recalled that of the Drummond Castle, which struck the Pierres Vertes, in June, 1896. Her captain, with a crew of one hundred and three, and one hundred and forty-seven passengers, were drowned. In the following winter the Glasgow steamer Cygnus, from Bilbao, was wrecked with a loss of twenty lives, and the Utrecht, from Rotterdam to Java, with a loss of about one hundred lives. A stone in the cemetery commemorates the "master, officers, crew and passengers" of the Anglo-American Steamship Company's Kurdistan, which was lost at sea, with all hands, in October, 1910.

Life of Queen Told in Stone

American Excavators Have Found Wonderful Sculpture at Thebes

How a young queen of Egypt lived nearly 4,000 years ago is revealed to us by the sculpture on a huge coffin found by American excavators at Thebes.

The show her, with hair bobbed after the fashion of today, sitting in her palace, while a maid behind her chair fans her in the heat of the day, and her little dog crouches under the chair.

She is seen at table with all the delicacies of the season before her, on her farm, milking milk, fresh from the cow, in her dressing-room choosing perfumes which her attendant hands her in boxes.

Some 400 years after this young Queen Aashat's funeral, thieves broke into her tomb and rifled her coffin of its gold ornaments and precious stones. "That was 3,600 years ago," but since then has the tomb been opened. Only the clear, dry desert air has kept its contents from crumbling to dust.

On the coffin lid is a wonderfully painted almanac, showing the planets and stars with the times of their rising. In New York Metropolitan Museum people will soon be gazing at these reminders of a civilization, not unlike our own, which long ago was swept away.

Australia Fighting Prickly Pear Pest

The prickly pear pest is spreading at the rate of 20,000 acres a month in New South Wales, agricultural authorities say. About 5,000,000 acres are infected, the property loss being at least \$250,000.

Under the late Government, a bill was drafted to deal with the pest, but it never reached the House. It made it a penal offense to let prickly pear grow on clean lands and dealt with clearable lands on their merits.

Sir

The Girl—It would be hard to find hair like mine.
The Idiot—Where did you find it?

If you intend to drown yourself always remove your clothing. It may fit your wife's second husband.

Better Livestock Market Prospects

Favorable Conditions Existing in Canada Compared With Those of Australia and New Zealand

The Dominion Livestock Commissioner has directed attention to the disastrous effect the rushing of unfinished grass cattle to market has upon prices and the trade generally. Many recent reports have shown this. Market conditions in Canada show up favorably when compared with those prevailing elsewhere, and the tendency of prices downwards towards the usual autumn levels might be checked, if not completely averted, were unfished cattle kept either wholly or partially off the market at that season. When the situation has been particularly active, that is in April and May, a supply of unfinished grass cattle has invariably had depressing results.

Another ill-advised feature is the rushing of 75 per cent of the lamb crop to market in September, October and November. Reference is also made to the unlimited dumping of chilled and frozen Argentine stocks on the British market.

This has practically cut off the only outlet that Australia and New Zealand have, and prices have been brought to wretchedly low levels. In proof of which the comparative prices that prevailed per hundredweight on June 1 this year, were quoted as follows: Choice steers, Canada \$8, Australia \$5.30, New Zealand \$3.41; good steers, Canada \$7.50, Australia \$4.32, New Zealand \$2.39; choice lambs, Canada \$12 to \$12.25, Australia \$6.14, New Zealand \$5.10. Recently Queensland, Australia, sold a thousand cows off the range at \$2.02 per head, prime bullocks at \$3.89 per hundredweight and good bullocks at \$2 per hundredweight. The branch is decidedly optimistic as to the outlook, and indicates that United States buyers are busy in Western Canada.

Fears for Western Civilization

Sir Rider Haggard Sees Trouble When Japan Secures Control of China

Sir Rider Haggard is of the opinion that western civilization is by no means so secure as many westerners believe.

"We have an idea that the west is going to forever," he said, lecturing before the Norwich Rotary Club, "but can we be quite sure of that? Those who have studied and know the east; its enormous power of reproduction; its simple habits of life on the land, and its system of moralities which make every woman think it her duty to have children, know that it contains an enormous potential power which must one day break out.

"Whether it can be curbed I do not know, but I have grave doubts. I shall never forget my friend, Theodore Roosevelt, saying when talking of Japan, 'Look out for your Australia; it will be the first place to go.'"

"If once Japan secures the control of China the outlook for the western world will be very cloudy."

The speaker said he thought our existing civilization in the end probably would go the way of other civilizations that had preceded it.

"Who would have thought a dozen years ago," he asked, "that there would be such horrors in the world as we have recently seen in Russia. Even in Ireland it has been revealed that the savage is uncommonly near the skirt of civilized man, and so always it will be."

English Engines for Japan

A contract for 36 electric locomotives for the Japanese Government Railways has been secured by the English Electric Company, of Preston. The value of the work to be done is over \$500,000. Eight of the locomotives are of a heavy type, weighing 36 tons each, and are designed to take a train of 400 tons at 60 miles an hour. The others weigh 56 tons each and are intended for heavy freight and passenger traffic.

Even on the seamy side of life things are seldom what they seem.

Sunlight And Health

Value of Sunlight for Betterment of Health Is Fully Recognized

Hygienic investigators are inclining towards the theory, which has long been recognized in application to plant life, but has not been accepted in relation to human existence that food may be obtained from sunlight. Copenhagen announces the theory, and Queen-Mother Alexandra induced the London hospital to test the idea.

Sir Oliver Lodge proved that sunlight destroyed bacteria. Now Dr. C. W. Saleeby asserts that sunlight puts and keeps phosphorus in the blood, and, he says, "is better than cod liver oil, even at the special food services which that nauseous stuff performs."

He strongly deprecates the present-day clothing, "apparently designed for the exclusion of light, plus absorption of unneeded heat and suffocation of the skin, which should be scarcely a less light-using organ than the eye." Canadians are credited with being strong and healthy from the fact that they obtain so much sunlight during their severe winters.

At Sir William Trebar's Cripples' Hospital at Hayling Island, England, and at Alton, in Hampshire, the sunlight cure has been tried, with practical results, and that just above sea level, in a humid climate affected by the Gulf Stream and other inflowing tropical waters. Tuberculosis, especially during incipient stages, responds to this treatment; and results in respect to this dread disease have been still more convincing at the little village of Lysin, in the Alpes Vaudoises, Switzerland.

Aboriginal Australasians, Maoris of New Zealand, Zulus, Pongos, Basutos, Barotogas, Bantulas and Bushmen seldom suffer from consumption so long as they live and labor in the open. There are ports of South Africa where the disease is unknown, especially on the west coast, the Kalahari Desert, which is, roughly 5,000 feet above sea level and consists of a huge sandy plain, with few hills, if adorned with ironstone kopjes, where breezes and sunshine find unrestricted play. Some parts of Egypt, the Isthmus of Suez and Arabia (not to mention the Sahara Desert) are equally hostile to tuberculosis.

Melon-Growing in Manitoba

Results Obtained From Experiments, With Different Varieties

Melons, both musk and water, are receiving considerable attention at the Dominion Experimental Station at Morden, Manitoba. In his report for 1921 the superintendent records the results of tests of varieties and methods of cultivation. Two of the six varieties of watermelons tried, Mountain Sweet and Tom Watson, produced melons weighing 19 lb. 8 oz. The first-named yielded 59 marketable melons, averaging 10 lb. 2 oz. in weight, from 20 plants, and the latter 33 melons, averaging 10 lb. 15½ oz. from 16 plants. Of the five varieties of muskmelons experimented with, Miller Cream from 16 plants produced 72 marketable melons, averaging 3 lb. in weight, and Early Hackensack from 16 plants produced 86 melons weighing on the average 2 lb. 7¼ oz.

The frame treatment was experimented with, some of the frames being covered with glass and some with cotton; some were also placed on horse manure and some without. Montreal melons weighing 7 lb. 9 oz. and 5 lb. 8 oz. were produced but the favorite varieties are Page Early (salmon flesh), Early Knight (green flesh), and Early Osage (salmon flesh) among musk melons, and Peerless, Cole Early and Tom Watson among watermelons. In a kitchen garden, sheltered on the north and west by orchard trees, and where the muskmelons grew next to rows of tall growing beans, the crop was larger and earlier than that grown in the open field. Shelter is the one great desideratum for the vegetable grower, and the fruit plantation on the prairies. The tall growing caryagana hedge is recommended by the superintendent as a protection.

B.C. Cypress Has New Use

A new use for the yellow cypress of British Columbia has been discovered as a result of experiments carried out by B. Forest Products Laboratory. It has been discovered through long research that the yellow cypress is very valuable in the manufacture of storage batteries, different portions of which are separated by a thin layer of wood. The B.C. yellow cypress is now being used commercially for this purpose.

The Good Ruler Wanted

Mr. Blimp—"Remember, the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world. Don't forget that, dear."

Mrs. Blimp—"Then you come right in and rule the world a while. I'm tired."—Good Hardware.

IRMA OIL DEVELOPMENT Co., Ltd

NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY

Registered Office of the Company at IRMA, Alberta

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL--150,000 Shares of the Par Value of \$1.00 each
Directors:

President: P. J. HARDY,
Irma, Alberta
Vice-Pres: J.R. LOVE, M.L.A.
Irma, Alberta
Sec'y: Dr. S. R. McGREGOR
Irma, Alberta
GEORGE A. TRIPP,
Irma, Alberta

Offered to the Public

40,000 Shares Now Offered for Public
Subscription at \$1.00 per Share

"No corporation can be stronger than its management. Investigate the Officers and Directors both as to moral standing and business ability, and you can rest assured the results of such investigation will forecast the future success of your investment you are making today."
—A. CARNEGIE.

The Fields Tributary

to Irma are on the verge of a tremendous Boom. Faith in this belief increases day by day. Oil men from all parts of the Continent have been flocking to secure leases, foremost geologists of Canada and the United States have put their stamp of approval on the lands covered by our leases. To make BIG MONEY in oil business an investment must be made before the boom takes place. Subscribe now and share in the enormous returns.

A Legitimate Investment

The oil business is one of the most promising in the world. Everywhere people are calling for OIL—and more oil. Every barrel of oil produced is as marketable as a bar of gold.

Oil has distributed more wealth than the total of the gold, silver and copper mines of the world.

In 1920 Canada imported \$47,098,332 worth of petroleum and its products, an increase of \$16,000,000 over 1919.

In Texas it is stated that 60 percent is being paid on an investment of \$200,000,000 in oil properties.

The oil wells of Wyoming and Montana (comparatively new fields) have paid dividends of over \$40,000,000 for a single year.

THE IRMA OIL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Limited, Non-Personal Liability, HOLDS A "KEY" LOCATION IN ALBERTA'S GREATEST OIL FIELDS.

IT IS NOW OFFERING STOCK TO THE PUBLIC FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Get in on the Ground Floor—Buy Today.

Do You Realize the Value of Alberta's Natural Resources

The West is shouting for the return of the Natural Resources from the Dominion Government. The East is investing its capital in the Natural Resources of the West. While you and I shout for our lawful rights the other fellow is making a fortune.

Why do we want our Natural Resources? Because we are convinced that untold wealth is wrapped up in the bosom of our young Province. Official reports of our inherent wealth are circulated in all parts of the world. British and American Oil interests have invaded our oil fields. For two years we have been waiting with anxiety and expectancy for Alberta's first real oil gusher to come in. A few weeks ago the West was startled by the Imperial Oil Company's success at their Fabyan Well No. 1.

We have waited since 1914 for the Irma and Wainwright Fields to be developed. Why the delay? There's a reason. Each year leases in these fields have increased in value and today they are as scarce as hen's teeth. The Big Interests are convinced. It is to their advantage to increase their holding rather than develop what they have. Are you and I going to continue to shout for our Natural Resources while others are preparing to reap the harvest?

You and I alone with fifty dollars each can do nothing. Five hundred people with fifty dollars each, working together, can produce oil. Millions of dollars have been made to the south of us. Millions will be made in Alberta. Will you join our company and share in the dividends?

The officials of the Irma Oil Development Co., Ltd., have been interested in the Irma, Fabyan, Wainwright Fields since 1914. We have had the advice of the best geologists in Western Canada. Through a carefully devised plan of selection we have secured over 1,000 acres of choice leases covering the most favorable locations in the Field. The directors are local citizens who believe in the Development of our Natural Resources by Albertan and for Albertans.

We have been shouting for action in development work for years. Now we have stopped shouting because we are convinced that the real thing is here. We believe we have the best leases in the most promising Oil Field in Canada. Our driller is ready to start just as soon as sufficient capital is raised.

If we shout together we will get our Natural Resources. If we work together we will share in the profits and dividends. Don't delay. Join our company now and get in on the ground floor. Shares are selling at the par value of one dollar each. Write for further information and prospectus. Mail your subscription to Dr. S. R. MacGregor, Secretary, The Irma Oil Development Co., Ltd., Irma Alberta.

Holdings

The Company has secured drilling rights on one thousand acres in what they believe is the most favorable part of the Irma-Fabyan and Wainwright Fields. Their lands are situated so that they will have good offset locations to any wells brought in in any of the fields. These leases have all been secured on a 1/8 royalty basis. No cash or stock has been paid for drilling locations.

Drilling

The Directors have received estimates for the drilling of a well on their property from several reliable drilling contractors, who will agree to drill on their leases to a depth of 3500 feet at an average price of \$10.00 per foot. It is the intention of the Directors to let a contract for drilling the first well as soon as sufficient stock has been subscribed to assure them doing so.

Strong Features of this Company

- 1.—Small Capitalization. The capital of the Company has been placed at a very low amount.
- 2.—The officers of the Company are residents of the district in which operations are being conducted and will at all times be able to protect your interests.
- 3.—No salaries whatever will be paid to the Directors of the Company until production has been secured.
- 4.—The Company has acquired its holdings without cost, and is entirely out of debt.
- 5.—The Company's property is believed by its Directors to be the best oil lands in Alberta.
- 6.—It is the firm intention of the officers and Directors to make an honest effort, and do their utmost to produce oil at a minimum cost.

SUBSCRIBE TO-DAY

Subscriptions for Stock will be received either in person or through the mail, for which the attached subscription form may be used.

Subscribe TODAY.

IRMA OIL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Limited
Non-Personal Liability
APPLICATION FORM

To the Directors of
IRMA OIL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD Irma, Alberta.
Non-Personal Liability

I hereby apply for shares in
Irma Oil Development Company, Ltd., Non-Personal Liability, at
\$1.00 per share, payable in cash with this application, for which I
enclose \$.....

Dated at this day of A.D. 192.....

(Name in full)

(Address)

(Occupation)

Witness:
Notice—The attention of the public is directed to the fact that, notwithstanding the granting of a certificate to any company, under the Sale of Shares Act, the Board of Public Utility Commissioners in nowise recommends the shares, or other securities of any such company as an investment to the public.

This advertisement may not appear again. The Company reserve the right to return all subscriptions after enough cash has been received to pay for the first well. No subscription received for less than ten dollars.

INQUIRY BLANK.

Irma Oil Development Co., Ltd., N. P. L.
Irma, Alberta

GENTLEMEN:—

I would like to receive a Prospectus of your Company, and more details relating to it as an investment.

Signed

Address

Street